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timore. Dr. Kinsman is not concerned with the Council of Trent as a whole but with its practical aspects. Seminary students as well as educated Catholics may find in it an antidote to the many legends which have been for many the only source of knowledge of this Council. Friar Sarpi of Venice was the chief offender in this respect. Mr. Andrew D. White told us in the *Atlantic Monthly* for January and February, 1904, that Paolo Sarpi fought the most bitter fight for humanity against the Papacy. As a man he was greater than Machiavelli and Galileo; he threw a bright light into the most important general Council of the Church and revealed to Christendom the methods that there prevailed.

Sarpi was a bitter and unscrupulous partisan, a protagonist of the theory of the absorption of the Church by the State. Ranke views Sarpi with distrust and his statement that the Venetian friar does not adhere to the facts as he finds them should be warning enough not to take him as a guide through the mazes of the Council of Trent.

We have a contemporary authority in Pallavacini. The Gorres Society of Germany is collecting the complete series of documents relating to the Council of Trent.

Dr. Kinsman shows the far-reaching results of the Tridentine deliberations. It brought into high relief the nature and tendencies of the work of Luther and his auxiliaries. Its statements of Catholic doctrine were clear and definite and its influence as a reforming council was shown by the extirpation of abuses and scandals. A great Council this of Trent, and Dr. Kinsman's work may impel the student to go further afield in search of more proof of its service to the Church.

W. F.

Life and Times of Stevens Thomas Mason, the Boy Governor of Michigan, (1811-1843). By the late Lawton T. Hemans of the Michigan Historical Commission, (prepared for publication by his wife). Lansing. 1920.

Lawton T. Hemans knew the history of early Michigan in a most minute way as his little chronicle of the State and his contributions to the local historical society will demonstrate. This

volume, his last work, was a labor of love, for his state patriotism and heroic regard for the maligned governor were unbounded. In part, it is an apologia as far as Mason and his political associates are concerned. Yet, it is a valuable contribution not only to an understanding of early Michigan life, but as an interpretation of the Northwest and frontier influences in American life. It is much more than a political sketch of the period, because of its emphasis upon social and economic conditions, and its interest is by no means as limited as the title suggests.

Mason, a Virginian, after a sojourn in Kentucky, commenced his active career in Michigan as secretary of the territory (1831), when Governor Cass entered Jackson's cabinet. The author describes the territory as Mason found it. Detroit was a town of four thousand souls, half of whom were French, living the Arcadian life of habitants. The ribbon-like farms, the moss-grown crucifix on house and barn, and the church of St. Anne in process of construction brought reminders of Quebec. Other denominations were represented by three meeting-houses. The Irish were appearing, for one of Mason's first addresses was delivered at a St. Patrick's day celebration. Schools were few, though culture was not wanting, especially in the settlers from New England. Mason's sisters attended a school kept by some Belgian nuns and were tutored in languages by, "Father Kundig, a Swiss, and Father Bowdoel, an elegant Frenchman," (p. 49.) Newspapers had been established, although the first Michigan journal founded by Fr. Gabriel Richard in 1809, had been discontinued.

Michigan found the year 1832 tempered with hardships, the Black Hawk Indian war and a fatal pestilence. In the account of this scourge, Mr. Hemans evidences the toleration of the frontier. While not minimizing the charitable labors of physicians and ministers, he does not hesitate to ascribe the premier position to the saintly Father Richard: "As might have been expected, the good priest....was day and night among the scenes of the suffering and death, everywhere ministering to the physical and spiritual wants of the needy. On the 13th of the month (September) Father Richard was claimed by the Grim Reaper to the grief of all the people. For forty-four years

he had been the shepherd of his flock. He had served as the third delegate to Congress from the Territory, and had brought the first printing press to Detroit in 1809. He was a noble soul, his life one of helpful sacrifice. Death came to him not from cholera, but from physical exhaustion incident to his unremitting sacrifice for others. The whole community followed his remains to their last resting place and his memory still lingers amid the scenes of his labors as one of the earth's worthy." (Pp. 83-84)

The plague reappeared in 1834 with Fr. Martin Kundig as Fr. Richard's successor as the "apostle of charity." Of his work Mayor Charles Trowbridge wrote: "Amidst the panic which ensued, a few stood calm and resolute. Among these no one was more distinguished, none so much admired as Father Kundig. Fearless and serene, he seemed to be ubiquitous among the stricken of the plague. At his personal expense, he provided an ambulance, he went forth from morn till night on his errand of mercy, cheerful and cheering everyone. When some victim of the plague was found who was without friends or medical care, he carried the unfortunate to his ambulance and drove to the hospital in the old church. When the church was reached he carried the sufferer on his shoulders to the ward of the hospital where a band of young physicians.... took charge until recovery or death decided the case." (Pp. 120-121). Later, as superintendent of the Wayne County Poorhouse, he was able to humanize the aid given to unfortunate paupers and victims of the plague. (p. 155). In 1837, "through the personal effort of the Governor, the good priest....received a belated and insufficient recognition for his financial sacrifice in relieving the poor and distressed during the cholera scourge of three years before, in the form of a gift of three thousand dollars. This is said to be the single instance in our history of a reward or pension for philanthropic service, and surely the State chose a worthy and exceptional example; for even after the receipt of the gratuity, his obligations in the care of the poor and needy which fate had committed to his charge, were such that his entire property and personal effects were sold by the sheriff to satisfy debts he had contracted through the prompting of his charitable instincts. It was nearly twenty years later before

the good shepherd could say that he was free from the debts he had contracted while giving care and comfort to the poor and friendless of Detroit." (Pp. 265-266).

The work of such priests deserves consideration, for to it may be ascribed the slight influence which nativism and Know-Nothingism attained in Michigan. For the lengthy quotations, the reviewer offers no apology, for too little attention has been given to the heroic endeavors of the secular priesthood in building up the church in the western states. Incidentally when the centennial history of the diocese of Detroit is written, Mr. Heman's volume will prove useful.

The student of American history will read with profit the accounts of Indian wars, the Ohio boundary controversy, banking reforms, the effects of the 1837 panic, attitude toward the Canadian revolt, the election of 1840, internal improvements, and transportation problems. The student of local history will find admirable material on early political parties and elections and the making of the constitution, as well as an intimate account of the author's hero, Governor Mason. Interesting is the note, that at the dedication of a memorial in Detroit (1908) to Mason the oration was delivered by the Rev. Walter Elliott, C. S. P. of the Catholic University, "who was born in Detroit and came of a family of historical abilities." (P. 518)

R. J. P.

Journal, Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1875. Two volumes. Pp. 954, published as a centennial contribution by the State Historical Society of Missouri. Columbia: 1920.

Students of state government and Missourians will find this Journal of value. It has hitherto been inaccessible, preserved only in original manuscript and that in the private possession of the Hon. John L. Sullivan of Jefferson City. The journal has been reproduced in practically its original form.

The historical introduction dealing with the Constitutions and Constitutional Conventions up to 1875 by Mr. Isidore Loeb is not altogether satisfactory, written as it is entirely from the constitutional documents without recognition of the political situation. One would get no idea of the slavery issue in the ac-